DECEMBER, 1788. THE NUMB. 3057.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1788.

Bank of North America,

DECEMBER 23, 1788.

THE Sockholders of the Bank are desired to take notice, that an *Election* for Twelve DIRECTORS, for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANK, on MONDAY, the 12th of January next, at eleven o'clock.

PURSUANT, and in obedience to an act of General Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 4th day of October, 1788, directing the time, places and manner of holding Elections for ELECTORS, for this state, for the purpose of choosing a PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT for the United States,

Public notice is hereby given to all the freemen of the city and county of Philadelphia, qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly of the said commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That an *Election* will be held on *Wednesday*, the 7th of January next, at the same places where the General Elections have been heretofore held; when and where the said freemen are to vote for *ten persons as Electors, for the purpose of choosing a President and Vice President for the United States.* And at the said last-mentioned time and places the Judges, Inspectors and other officers of the last General Election, are hereby notified and requested to attend, and discharge their several and respective duties, agreeably to the said act of General Assembly, passed the said 4th day of October, 1788, for the purposes aforesaid.

The election will be opened between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and one in the afternoon, and to be carried on and conducted agreeably to the election laws of this state heretofore made and provided. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, December 19, 1788.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept from the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public Vendue, at the premises, on Monday, the 12th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon---A certain Frame Tenement and Lot or Piece of Ground thereto belonging, situate on the north side of Catharine-street, between Second and Third-streets, continued in the district of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on said Catharine-street 36 feet, and in length or depth 102 feet; bounded southward by Catharine-street, eastward by Carpenter's alley (being 12 feet and a half wide) northward by ground granted by Robert Allison to William Moore, on ground-rent forever, and westward by ground also granted by said Robert Allison to the said William Moore, subject to ------

Also all that certain Yearly Rent-Charge or Sum of £9 0 0, lawful money of Pennsylvania, chargeable on, and yearly issuing out of three Pieces of Ground granted by the said Robert Allison and Rachel his wife, to Francis Gurney, Esquire, by indenture, dated the first day of October, 1775: Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Robert Allison (Carpenter) by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept from the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the premises, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon---A certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situate on the south side of the Frankford road (called Maiden-street) and between the Front-street continued northward beyond the city of Philadelphia and the stone bridge over Cohocksink creek, in the Northern Liberties aforesaid, and at the distance of 500 feet from the east side of Front-street aforesaid; containing in breadth on the said Frankford road or Maiden-street 60 feet, and in length on the east side thereof 180, be the same in length more or less; bounded on the north by the said Maiden-street, on the east by other ground of Pain Newman and wife, on the south by a new canal lately dug out for the said creek, and on the west by John Dutton's lot; taken in execution as the estate of Philip Rybold (fisherman) and to be sold by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept from the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the premises, on Tuesday, the 20th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon---Two yearly rent-charges of £.3 4 6 sterling each, or the value thereof in coin current, according to the course of exchange between Philadelphia and London, charged on and issuing out of two contiguous lots, each containing in breadth, north and south, 32 feet 3 inches, and in length or depth, east and west, 60 feet; situate in the district of Southwark and county of Philadelphia, on the east side of Delaware Front-street continued; bounded northward by ground of Anthony Noble, southward by ground late of William Branson, eastward by ground late of William Annis, and westward by the said Front-street: taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John William Annis, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

PURSUANT to an act of General Assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, passed the 4th day of October, 1788, directing the time, places and manner of appointing ELECTORS on the part of this state for choosing a PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States,

Public notice is hereby given, to all the freemen of Chester county qualified to vote for Members of Assembly, That an *Election* will be held at the several districts of said county, at the same places where the General Elections have been heretofore held, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of *January* next, when and where they are to vote for *ten persons as Electors, for choosing a President and Vice President of the United States*, at which time and places the Judges, Inspectors and other officers of the late General Election are notified to attend and take upon themselves their several duties agreeable to law. The election to be opened between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and one in the afternoon, and to be carried on and conducted agreeably to the election laws of this state.

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Chester, December 10, 1788.

To be Let for one Year, or for a Term of Years, as may best suit,

A PLANTATION, situate in Ridley township, Chester county, containing 348 acres, there are on the premises convenient buildings, with a sufficient quantity of watered and banked meadow. For further particulars enquire of MR. JOHN CROZIER, in Springfield township, Chester county, near the premises. t f.

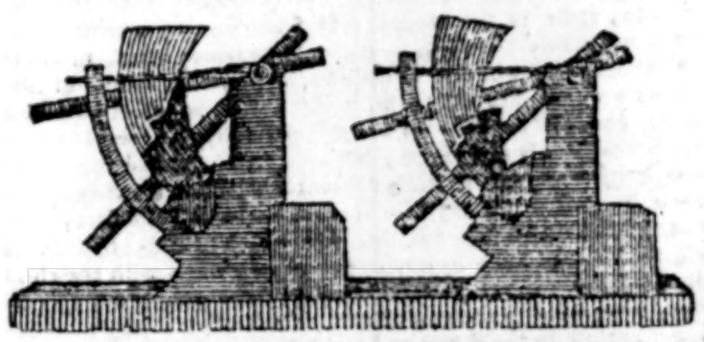
TO BE SOLD,

On Monday, the 6th of April, if not sold before at private sale,

THAT noted and well accustomed Tavern and Plantation, known by the sign of the White-horse, lately kept by John Kerlin, deceased, and now by Arthur Rice, on the Lancaster road, 26 miles from Philadelphia, pleasantly situated, and well known to be one of the best stands for public business on the said road. The farm consists of about 150 acres, more or less, of excellent land, part of which is wood-land, about 22 acres of excellent meadow, almost all of which can be readily watered, producing some of the best grass, the rest of the land is divided into different fields, all of which have been limed, some of them three times. There are on said place an inexaustible lime quarry, and a lime kiln near the center of the place, a large stone dwelling-house and kitchen, a pump of excellent water near the door, a stone spring-house near the kitchen door, and grainery above, a stone brew-house, &c. a large new stone stable, a log barn, sheds, &c. a large garden pailed in, and pleasanty situated; likewise a convenient house, part square logs and part stone, with a stone piazza and kitchen, some small distance from the mansion-house, with a garden pailed in near the house, a log stable near the same, &c. &c. For particulars, enquire of the Printers. t. b. c.

RAN away on the 9th instant, from the subscriber, living in Lancaster county, an apprentice lad, named JOHN MALLIBY, about five feet six inches high; had on, a felt hat, brown coat, a light coloured waistcoat, and corduroy breeches. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentice, so that his master may have him again, shall have Six-pence reward, paid by

Twelfth Mo. 11, 1788. † LEVI POWNALL.



THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public that his FULLING-MILL and works, at Cole's-town, near Haddonfield, are in good order, and a sufficient number of workmen provided for carrying on the fulling business in a compleat manner. All those who please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work quick and well done, and as reasonable as can be done elsewhere, and their favors gratefully acknowledged, by WILLIAM KAIN, Fuller.

N. B. Cloths, worsteds, &c. will be taken in at Samuel Kenard's, Esquire, and John Branson's, weaver, in Haddonfield; at Samuel Cole's, in Moore's-town, and at John Negus's, at Arch-street ferry, in Philadelphia, where cloths will be duly taken away and returned after being dressed by the subscriber, who proposes giving his attendance once a week for that purpose. §

December 16, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having any demands against the estate of NICHOLAS KNIGHT, of Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, deceased, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, against the second day of January next, to be settled according to law; likewise all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

† ELIZABETH TRUMP, Administratrix.

To be exchanged for a House in Philadelphia or Wilmington, or for Goods,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 170 acres of land, within three miles of Naaman's creek landing, on which there is a house, barn, stables, &c. Any person that would wish to make an exchange for the above, may know the terms, by applying to THOMAS ROBINSON, at Naaman's creek.

December 15, 1788. ‡

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 11th of October last, a Negro man, named JEM, about 22 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high. He is of a black complection, smooth skin, and a pleasant countenance; has a remarkable white speck or film on or near the sight of his right eye, which he mostly keeps shut. Had on, when he went away, a grey cloth short coat, with plain white metal buttons, a lead coloured waist do. the foreparts lined with white linsey, the backs with striped blue and white, tow shirt and trowsers, an old wool hat, new shoes tied. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken up 30 miles from home, or upwards; and in proportion for any less distance, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by me,

§ WILLIAM STIDHAM.

N. B. As it is expected that said Negro will try to get on board some vessel; this is therefore to forewarn all masters of vessels and others from harbouring or carrying off said negro into any other state or place, on their peril. §

State of Delaware, near Christiana ferry, Nov. 21, 1788.

To be Sold, or Exchanged for Property in Philadelphia,

A PLANTATION at Point-no-Point, in the Northern-Liberties, four miles from town, consisting of about 17 acres of Meadow, and 63 acres of Upland, part of which is woodland, and the whole of an excellent quality. There are on the premises two Brick Houses, a Stone Kitchen, and a Frame Barn and Out-houses. The fences are good and great part of them are new. Apply to WILLIAM RAWLE.

Third-street, December 1, 1788.

Deep Run, Bucks County, October 23, 1788.

The SUBSCRIBER purposes to open

A GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

About the first of January next, for teaching the

LATIN *and* GREEK LANGUAGES.

THOSE who shall think proper to commit their children to his tuition, may expect suitable care to be taken of them.

JAMES GRIER.

Just published, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-street,

Poor Richard's Almanac,

For the Year of our Lord 1789.

CONTAINING, besides the usual astronomical Calculations, A Dialogue between a Sword and a Hogshead of Spirits;------Advantages of the Culture of the Sugar Maple-tree;---Receipts to make Maple Sugar, Maple Melasses, Maple Beer, Maple Wine and Maple Vinegar;---to make Sun-flower Oil;---Pumpkin Yeast;---to make Bread without Yeast, or the common Leaven;---to make Pomona Wine;---to make Salt-petre;---to make Bitters, for preventing the Fever and Ague, and all other Fall Fevers;---for chapped Lips;---Remedy for Corns on the Feet.---Anecdotes.---Advice to American Farmers, about to settle in new Countries, &c.---The Fall of the Leaf;---Ode to Gratitude;---Means to enjoy a happy Life;---The Close of the Year.---Wise Sayings.---Transit of Mercury over the Sun's Disk.---Of the expected Comet.---Tables of Interest at Six and Seven per Cent.---Scale of Depreciation.---A Table shewing the Value of any Number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000;---of the Value and Weight of Coins;---an exact Tide Table; Quakers General Meetings, Courts, &c. &c.

A ROBBERY.

LAST night the currying shop of the subscriber was broke open in Chester, and the following articles stole, viz. six or seven black grain calf-skins; four wax ditto finished; three hog-skins, two finished and one in stuff, marked G. P. on the rump; three calf skins and one dog ditto in stuff, one of which is marked R. F. three pair of boot legs, one pair of boots and shoes, part worn; a brown cloth jacket, lined with blue baize; also a small fowling-piece. It is supposed the person or persons who committed the above robbery broke open the stable of Davis Bevan, in Chester, and stole a large bay horse, about 15 hands high, a star in his forehead, and both hind feet white. Whoever secures the said thieves, with the above horse and articles, shall receive THREE POUNDS reward, paid by WILLIAM FORBES, merchant, in Philadelphia, or THOMAS PEDRICK, tanner, in Chester. Dec. 9, 1788. ¶

Imported in the last vessels from Hull, London, Liverpool, Bristol and Amsterdam, and now for sale, by

John & James Oldden,

In Second-street, eight doors below Market-street,

SHALLOONS, Rattinets,
Durants, Callimancoes,
Moreens, Halfthicks,
Plains, Broad-cloths,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Printed Linen and check ditto,
Sewing Silk,
White Sarsnets and Shawls,
Cotton and Linen Checks,
Hair and Worsted Plushes,
Haerlem Stripes,
Ditto, Laces from No. 0, to 10,
Scotch Oznabrigs,
Fine Bobbins and Tapes No. 13 and 25.
A large assortment of Looking-glasses,
Tin in Boxes, No. 1 and 2,
Copper in Sheets and Bottoms,
Bar and Pig Lead,
8 by 10 & 7 by 9 Window-glass,
Pins & White-chapel Needles,
Red Lead, Yellow Oaker,
White Lead, dry and ground in Oil,
Litharge and Patent Yellow,
Crowley's Steel,
Russia Hog's Bristles,
Common and ingrain Scotch Carpets,
Ditto, ½yd, ⅝ths, ¾ths & yard wide Carpeting,
London and Bristol Pewter, &c.

They have likewise to let on a reasonable rent, for one or more years, a large vacant lot of ground, the north side of Market above Seventh-street, and adjoining the dwelling of Herbst and Lex. The lot is 26 feet on Market and 46 feet on Zane-street, being in depth 356 feet. 6w.

November 11, 1788.

Lately IMPORTED, and for SALE by

Hewes and *Anthony*,

At their STORE, the north side of Chesnut-street Wharf,

A Quantity of excellent North-side Jamaica spirit,
Molasses and New-England rum,
Connecticut pork and Irish beef,
150 barrels choice *Boston* beef,
A quantity of tallow in barrels,
Best picked Mackarel and common ditto,
Salmon, shad and herring,
Codfish in hogsheads, spermaceti oil,
Common whale and tanner's ditto,
Spermaceti candles, and chocolate, in boxes,
A few bags new hops, and 18 bales of cotton,
Iron tea-kettles and New-England tow linen,
Coarse and fine Liverpool salt,
Martinique coffee,
20 barrels pot-ash,
A few chests souchong tea,
70 barrels rosin, &c. &c. *Nov.* 3. 6. w.

CANNON STOVE,

A very large one, suitable for a Church or School-house,

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his store in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street. Also,

AN assortment of boxes of window glass, 8 by 10, high and low priced,
Double and single rolled English sheet iron,
Great variety of sheet brass,
Fine and coarse gunpowder in quarter-casks,
Bar-iron by the ton,
Boxes of Dresden china tea-cups and saucers,
German straw-knives,
Dutch scythes of different sizes,
Meylander whetstones,
Fine and coarse brass wire,
Watch-chrystals,
Fusee chains, pendants and hands,
German looking-glasses,
Pewter table and tea-spoons,
Leghorn hats,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Temple spectacles,
Shoemakers knives,
Double screw gimblets,
Shoe buckles,
Sleeve buttons, &c. &c.

6 w.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,
By publiſhing the following you will much oblige one of your
READERS.

An Indian SPEECH, in anſwer to a Sermon preached by a Swediſh Miſſionary at Coneſtogoe, in Lancaſter County, Pennſylvania, 1710.

IN or about the year of our Lord, 1710, a Swediſh miſſionary preached a ſermon at an Indian treaty, held at Coneſtogoe, in which ſermon he ſet forth original ſin, and the neceſſity of a mediator; and endeavoured by certain arguments to induce the Indians to embrace the chriſtian religion: After he had ended his diſcourſe, one of the Indian chiefs made a ſpeech, in reply to the ſermon; the diſcourſes on both ſides were made known by interpreters. The miſſionary, on his return to Sweden, publiſhed his ſermon, and the Indian's anſwer. Having wrote them in Latin, he dedicated them to the univerſity at Upſall, and deſired them to furniſh him with arguments to confute ſuch ſtrong reaſonings of the Indian.

The Indian SPEECH, tranſlated from the Latin, is as followeth.

Since the ſubject of his errand is to perſuade us to embrace a new doctrine, perhaps it may not be amiſs, before we offer him reaſons why we cannot comply with his requeſt, to acquaint him what is the ground and principle of that religion which he would have us to abandon.

Our forefathers were under a ſtrong perſuaſion, as we are, that thoſe who act well in this life will be rewarded in the next, according to the degree of their virtue; and on the other hand, that thoſe who behave wickedly here, will undergo ſuch puniſhments hereafter as are proportionate to the crimes they were guilty of. This has been conſtantly invariably received and acknowledged for a truth, through every ſucceſſive generation of our anceſtors; it could not then have taken its riſe from a fable; for human fiction, however artfully or plauſibly contrived, can never gain credit long among any people, when free enquiry is allowed of, which never was denied by our anceſtors, who, on the contrary, thought it the ſacred inviolable natural right of every man to examine and judge for himſelf. Therefore we think it evident, that our notion concerning future rewards and puniſhments was either revealed immediately from heaven, to ſome of our forefathers, and from them deſcended to us, or that it was implanted in each of us at our creation, by the Creator of all things. Whatever the method might have been, whereby God has been pleaſed to make known to us his will, and give us knowledge of our duty, it is ſtill in our ſenſe a divine revelation. Now, as we deſire to propoſe to him ſome queſtions, Does he believe that our forefathers, who were eminent for their piety, conſtant and warm in their purſuit of virtue, hoping thereby to merit eternal happineſs, were all damned? Does he think that we, who are their zealous imitators in good works, and influenced by the ſame motive as they were, earneſtly endeavouring with the greateſt circumſpection to tread the paths of integrity, are in a ſtate of damnation? If that be his ſentiment, it is as impious, as it is bold and daring. In the next place we beg that he would explain himſelf more particularly concerning the revelation he talks of. If he admits of no other than what is contained in his written book, the contrary is evident, from what has been ſhewn before; but if he ſays that God has revealed himſelf to us, but not ſufficiently for our ſalvation, then we aſk, to what purpoſe ſhould he have revealed himſelf to us in any wiſe? It is clear that a revelation, inſufficient to ſave, cannot put us in a better condition than we ſhould be in without any revelation at all: We cannot conceive, that God ſhould point out to us the end we ought to aim at, without opening to us a way to arrive at that end.

But, ſuppoſing our underſtandings to be ſo far illuminated as to know it to be our duty to pleaſe God, who yet has left us under an incapacity of doing it, will this Miſſionary therefore conclude we ſhall be eternally damned? Will he take upon him to pronounce damnation againſt us for not doing thoſe things, which he himſelf acknowledges were impoſſible by us to be done? 'Tis our opinion, that every man is poſſeſſed with ſufficient knowledge for his own ſalvation. The Almighty (for any thing we know) may have communicated himſelf to different races of people in a different manner; ſome ſay they have the will of God in writing, be it ſo; their revelation has no advantage above ours, ſince both muſt be equally ſufficient to ſave, or the end of the revelation would be fruſtrated; beſides, if they be both, they muſt be the ſame in ſubſtance, and the difference can only be in the mode of communication.

He tells us there are many precepts in his written revelation which we are entirely ignorant of; but thoſe written commands could only be deſigned for thoſe who have the writing, they cannot poſſibly regard us; had the Almighty thought ſo much knowledge neceſſary for our ſalvation, his goodneſs would not ſo long have deferred the communication of it to us; and to ſay that, in a matter ſo neceſſary, he could not at one and the ſame time equally reveal himſelf to all mankind, is nothing leſs than an abſolute denial of his omnipotence. Without doubt he can make his will manifeſt without the help of any book, or the aſſiſtance of any bookiſh man whatſoever.

We ſhall in the next place conſider the argument which ariſes from a conſideration of Providence: If we be the work of God, which we preſume will not be denied, it follows, that we are under the care and protection of God; for it cannot be ſuppoſed that the Deity ſhould abandon his own creatures, and be utterly regardleſs of their welfare; then to ſay that the Almighty has permitted us to remain in a fatal error through ſo many ages, is to repreſent him as a tyrant. How is it conſiſtent with his juſtice to force life upon a race of mortals without their conſent, and then to damn them eternally without ever opening to them a door of ſalvation? Our conceptions of the gracious God are much more noble, and we think that thoſe who teach otherwiſe do little leſs than blaſpheme. Again, 'tis through the care and goodneſs of the Almighty that from the beginning of time, through many generations to this day, our name has been preſerved unblotted out by enemies, unreduced to nothing, with the neceſſary means of preſerving their lives; but all thoſe things are trifling compared with our ſalvation. Therefore, ſince God has been ſo careful of us in matters of little conſequence, it will be abſurd to affirm that he has neglected us in caſes of the greateſt importance.

Admit that he has forſaken us, yet it could not have been without a juſt cauſe; let us ſuppoſe that ſome heinous crime was committed by one of our anceſtors, like to that which we are told happened among another race of people, in ſuch a caſe God would certainly puniſh the criminal, but would never involve us that are innocent in his guilt. Thoſe that think otherwiſe muſt make the Almighty a very whimſical ill-natured being. Once more, are the chriſtians more virtuous, or are they not much more vicious than we are? If ſo, how comes it to paſs that they are the objects of God's beneficence, whilſt we are neglected? Does the Deity confer his favors without reaſon, and with ſo much partiality?

In a word, we find the chriſtians much more depraved in their morals than ourſelves, and we judge of their doctrines by the badneſs of their lives.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Cooch, Eſq; late of Pencader Hundred, in New-Caſtle county, either by bill, bond, note, mortgage, book account or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or they will be dealt with as the law directs; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, to

¶ ALEXANDER M'BEATH,)
JOHN SIMONTON,) Executors.

November 28, 1788.

RICHMOND, December 18.

Extract of a letter, dated Montgomery, November 24, 1788.

"A curious rencounter lately happened near the head of Sandy river. Three hunters of the name of Harriſon, the father and two ſons, were attacked by ſeven Indians, all of whom except one were only armed with bows and arrows. Two Indians were ſhot down at the firſt fire; and one of the white men was ſoon after wounded with an arrow: The Indians then advanced with their tomahawks, another was wounded to appearance mortally, with a rifle ball, and a fourth ſtabbed frequently with a ſcalping knife, when in cloſe quarters with young Harriſon. The remaining three immediately retreated, leaving our two young heroes maſters of the field, and to take care of their wounded father, which they faithfully did, by bringing him ſafe into the ſettlement."

On Friday laſt, departed this life, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. MILES HUNTER, Printer, of Peterſburg.

SALEM, December 16.

On the day of our annual thankſgiving, a man in Middleton *took* from a neighbour a fine fat ſheep, and dreſſed it, that he might be enabled to join in the general *religious* feſtival. He was ſuſpected, and challenged by the owner with the commiſſion of the deed---which he confeſſed: And the injured party, conſidering it rather an unwarrantable liberty, propoſed that the matter ſhould be ſubmitted to three reputable neighbours, who ſhould judge the delinquent's puniſhment: This was agreed to---and it was determined, that he ſhould ſtand at Mr. Eaſty's ſign-poſt, from ſunriſe till three o'clock in the afternoon, with a leg of the mutton in his hand, and inform every paſſenger of his crime---return the fleece to the owner, and cut fourteen cords of wood for him. But thinking the firſt part of the ſentence too ſevere, it was commuted for his ſitting one hour upon the ſign-poſt, which is nearly 20 feet high, with the leg of mutton as before; which was duly performed laſt Saturday week, and the performance of the labour will be ſtrictly required. The ſentence of this court of neighbours was highly applauded, and had a more ſalutary effect, perhaps, than whipping and impriſonment.

SPRINGFIELD (*Maſſachuſetts*) Dec. 17.

A correſpondent has given us the following, which is a more particular account of the unhappy accident that took place in Great Barrington, on the third inſt. as mentioned in our laſt.

"A traveller who lodged in the houſe of Mr. Pixley, innholder, was awaked about midnight by ſmoak and heat, and immediately diſcovered that the houſe was in flames:---He alarmed the family, ſome of which eſcaped by running through the flames, others by jumping from the chamber windows.---A perſon by the name of Orcutt, who lodged in a back chamber, was not awaked by the noiſe, and fell a victim to the flames. A young girl belonging to the family, in leaping from an upper window, came to the ground with ſuch violence as to ſhoot her ancle-bone into the earth.---It ſhould be remembered, in honor to the traveller who firſt diſcovered the fire, that a child of Mr. Pixley's was in bed with him, whom in the perturbation of his mind, and his anxiety to alarm the family, he forgot to take with him in his firſt eſcape; but after he had roufed the family and neighbours, recollecting this little object of his charge, his great humanity tempted him to venture through the flames into the chamber and riſk his own life for the child---happily he eſcaped a ſecond time, by leaping from the window with the child in his arms---to the inexpreſſible joy of the parents and ſpectators, both came to the ground without any other injury than being ſcorched by the flames as he paſſed through them. The fire had got ſo great a height before it was diſcovered, that all attempts to ſave the furniture, cloathing and proviſion, proved fruitleſs."

The public are hereby cautioned againſt taking in future, a certain kind of cob gold, which is now in circulation; but which has been refuſed by the banks of New-York and Boſton, in conſequence of its having been proved by the hydroſtatick balance to be one third alloy. This valuable metal in its preſent impure ſtate is ſaid to have been palmed on the public by a reſident in Boſton. Theſe pieces, each of which weighs 17 penny weights, may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the true ones by their roughneſs, which is cauſed by the ſand in which they are caſt.

PROVIDENCE, December 13.

At a Town Meeting of the Freemen of the town of Providence, legally aſſembled at the State-houſe in ſaid town, on the 6th day of December, 1788.

RESOLVED, That the Deputies appointed to repreſent this town in the honorable General Aſſembly of this ſtate, be, and are hereby inſtructed, to uſe their influence in ſaid General Aſſembly, to be holden on the laſt Mondoy in December inſt. that a State Convention be held in this ſtate as ſoon as may be, agreeably to the recommendation of the Convention of the United States, paſſed on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1787, and tranſmitted to the legiſlature of this ſtate by a reſolution of Congreſs of the 28th day of the ſame September, for the purpoſe of conſidering and adopting the New Conſtitution, and alſo of propoſing ſuch amendments as they may think neceſſary.

ORDERED, That the Clerk furniſh the ſaid Deputies with a copy of this reſolution, as their inſtructions.

A true copy:
Witneſs. DANIEL COOKE, T. Clerk.

On Tueſday the brig Polly, Capt. Samuel Johnſon, arrived here from Rochelle, after a paſſage of 60 days.----He informs, that the vintage in France has been uncommonly great.

Tueſday evening Mr. William Wheat, of this town, fell from a canoe in Pawtucket river, and was unfortunately drowned.

The brig Alfred, Capt. Doane, from Cape-Francois, belonging to Connecticut river, was in the night of the 24th ult. caſtaway on Plumb Iſland.

NEW-YORK, December 24.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip St. James, Capt. Collins, in 44 days from Cadiz; on her paſſage ſhe ſpoke a veſſel, who a few days before fell in with a Scotch brig from Gottenburg, in Sweden, who informed him that the Danes had joined the Ruſſians, and laid ſiege to Gottenburg, with an army of 18000 men; we alſo learn by the above veſſel, that the Algerines had declared war againſt France, and ſeized all the French veſſels in their ports. They alſo ſpoke three Engliſh men of war off Madeira, who were waiting to protect ſome Neapolitan ſhips from being made prizes of by the cruiſers of the Regency of Tunis. The next arrivals from Europe will no doubt bring ſomething intereſting and deciſive relative to the above important affairs.

Dec. 26. A gang of armed villains, ſuppoſed to be ſome of thoſe whoh have lately been a terror to the inhabitants of Philadelphia, now infeſt this city: They have committed ſeveral ſtreet roberries and burglaries; and on Saturday evening they broke open the houſe of Mr. Elliſon in Broad-way.

We are likewiſe informed, that on Monday night, a party, ſuppoſed to belong to the above gang, entered a houſe in Maiden-lane, which they accompliſhed by priſing open the window-ſhutter with a chiſſel, out of which they had taken a trunk with cloaths, and ſeveral other articles: at this time the city watch coming up, they made a precipitate retreat over the yard fence into John-ſtreet, where a gun and bayonet they had taken out of the houſe were afterwards found.

On Tueſday evening, as early as nine o'clock, a man dreſſed in a ſailor's habit, entered a houſe in Water-ſtreet, near the Fly Market; the door being open he proceeded up the entry ſtairs and entered a room, where he took therefrom a blanket, opened a cheſt and plundered it of its contents, conſiſting of ſilks of various kinds. The woman of the houſe hearing an unuſual noiſe, immediately proceeded, with a candle in her hand, to the entry, where ſhe obſerved the thief with his booty; on diſcovering her he inſtantly clinched her hand, blew the candle out, and made a haſty retreat.

On the ſame evening one of the city watchmen came up with a fellow, who had been plundering a ſmall veſſel near the Fly Market, and attempting to ſtop him in order to rid him of his ill-gotten booty, the fellow preſented a piſtol and ſet him at defiance: The watchman endeavoured to ſtrike the piſtol out of his hand with his ſtaff, but one of the villain's accomplices advanced unperceived, with a long knife, and cut the watchman acroſs the face in a dangerous manner, by which means both the robbers made their eſcape.

On Tueſday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a gang of villains, 10 in number, went on board a ſmall veſſel at Burling's ſlip, bound the two men who were in the cabbin with a cord, and held knives to their throats, threatening them with inſtant death if they reſiſted, and robbed them of what money they had on board. Soon after this happened a number of villains went on board a veſſel at the New ſlip, which, after wounding two men and a boy (who were on board) ſeverely, they robbed of upwards of forty pounds.

We are happy to inform the public, that two of the robbers who broke into the houſe in Maiden-lane have ſince been taken, which, it is hoped, will be the means of detecting the remainder, and rid this metropolis of a ſet of villains which at preſent infeſt it. It appears that they are a part of the wheelbarrow gentry from Philadelphia, and which lately ſtruck ſo much terror in the inhabitants of that city, as one of the above had his head ſhaved, to diſguiſe which he had falſe hair compleatly made for that purpoſe.

THE Truſtees of the Academy of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the city of Philadelphia, give Notice to thoſe who, agreeably to the fundamental laws of the inſtitution, have a right to vote at the *Election* of TRUSTEES, that the Annual Election for one Claſs of four Truſtees, then vacant, will be held at the Academy, on THURSDAY, the firſt of January next, at *eleven o'clock* in the forenoon, when an account of the preſent ſtate of the funds of the ſaid Academy, and of its accounts for the laſt year will be laid before the Contributors thereto.

J. SWANWICK, Secretary and
Dec. 23, 1788. Treaſurer to the ſaid Academy.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of 360 Acres of Land, in Tredyffrin township, Cheſter county, 17 miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaſter road. There are ſome improvements on this tract, but it is chiefly valuable for its timber, which, being for the moſt part cheſnut, will be an object with thoſe who want timber and live in its vicinity. Unleſs ſold altogether, it will be divided into lots, when a ſufficient number of purchaſers apply to induce a diviſion. A conſtant ſtream runs through part of the tract, and affords an excellent ſite for a mill or mills, for manufacturing purpoſes. If occupied in this way, the timber may be advantageouſly applied. Applications may be made to JOSEPH WALKER, in the Valley, or to BENJAMIN ROWLAND, near the premiſes.

Alſo ſundry TRACTS in the ſettled parts of Northampton county, among which are two tracts, adjacent to each other, containing 760 acres, or thereabouts, on the Wyoming road, on Jones's creek, at Pocona, adjoining a ſettlement made by J. Savis. This land is a thoroughfare for great numbers of the travellers to the weſtern countries, and thoſe going to Wyoming, or paſſing by the new roads to Tioga, &c. The greater part of one of the tracts may be converted into meadow, for an extenſive grazing farm, and the ſituation is valuable for a tavern and ſtore, as well as for raiſing and vending ſupplies for the families paſſing that way.

To be Let, a Plantation in the Delaware ſtate, on the Wilmington road, Naaman's creek, and the river Delaware, adjoining the bridge over that creek, twenty miles from Philadelphia. Much has been done towards making a conſiderable body of marſh and upland meadow, and a ſmall additional expence will complete the buſineſs. There is a good houſe on this tract. Apply to Col. Robinſon, at Naaman's creek.

A quantity of marſh meadow (moſtly timothy) and a few tons of excellent upland Hay, to be ſold.

Blockley, Dec. 29, 1788. † RICHARD PETERS.

PURSUANT, and in obedience to an act of General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 4th day of October, 1788, directing the time, places and manner of holding Elections for ELECTORS, for this ſtate, for the purpoſe of chooſing a PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT for the United States,

Public notice is hereby given to the freemen of the county of Montgomery, qualified to vote for members of the General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, That an *Election* will be held on *Wedneſday*, the 7th day of January next, at the ſame places where the General Elections have been heretofore held; when and where the ſaid freemen are to vote for *ten perſons as Electors, for the purpoſe of chooſing a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.* And at the ſaid laſt mentioned time and places, the Judges, Inſpectors, and other officers of the laſt General Election, are hereby notified and requeſted to attend, and diſchage their ſeveral and reſpective duties, agreeably to the ſaid act of General Aſſembly, paſſed the ſaid 4th day of October, 1788, for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

The election will be opened between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and one in the afternoon, and to be carried on and conducted agreeable to the election laws of this ſtate heretofore made and provided. FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Dec. 29, 1788.

IT is reported in Weſtmoreland county, by one Hoover, that was captive with the Indians, that there is a gentleman living in or near Philadelphia, that brought ſome children down from Albany about three years ago, that had been taken by the Indians: One Boy, Hoover ſays, about 13 years of age, that belonged to Alexander Acheſon, who was killed by the Indians at the time ſaid Boy, his Mother and Sifter were taken; his Mother has returned, and thinks ſaid gentleman has her ſon, but knows not where to find him. The boy's mother and friends, living in Franklin townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, beg the favor of ſaid gentleman to ſend a few lines, with his name and place of reſidence, to Mr. John Stine, at the ſign of the Bear, in Market-ſtreet, where there is a perſon, who will continue for ſome time, to endeavour to find ſaid boy, and, if poſſible to ſend word to Weſtmoreland.

October 15, 1788. JAMES LEECH.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 10th day of November laſt, two colts, viz. a HORSE and a MARE; the horſe is brown and trots, the mare black and paces, both ſuppoſed to be riſing three years old. The owner or owners are deſired to come, and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

Dec. 22, 1788. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

A SCHOOL opened,

In Ewing's court, Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets,
BY MRS. ALEXANDER,
For teaching the Spinning of Cotton, Flax, &c. and Knitting. Dec. 31, 1788.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 31.

It is with ſingular pleaſure that we diſcover, that the hon. JOHN ADAMS, Eſq; is generally ſpoken of in the Eaſtern ſtates for Vice-Preſident of the United States. It is to be hoped the Middle and Southern ſtates will concur in the choice of that great ſtateſman, and honeſt patriot, to fill that important ſtation. As the Southern ſtates will furniſh a Preſident, it is reaſonable that an Eaſtern ſtate ſhould furniſh the ſecond officer of the new government. Nothing but an union in the choice of Mr. Adams can exclude Governor Clinton from the Vice-Preſident's chair. The abilities and virtues of Mr. Adams have been tried upon many occaſions, from his early oppoſition to the wily Governor Hutchinſon in 1772, to the eſtabliſhment of the fœderal government in 1788. His ſpeeches in Congreſs in 1776, in favor of independence, bore down all oppoſition. Both the friends and enemies of that meaſure pronounced him unrivalled in his eloquence in that important debate. His ſervices to his country while in Europe, in the negotiations with France and Holland, are too well known, to be mentioned. His integrity and republican manners, wherever he went, commanded eſteem and admiration. Few men in America have explored ſo deeply, or ſtudied ſo extenſively, the principles of government. To the conſtitution of the United States he has erected a monument in the concluſion of his eſſays, in an encomium, which places it among the firſt productions of human wiſdom and benevolence. With our American Romulus in the Preſident's, and a John Adams in the Vice-Preſident's chairs, the United States cannot fail of becoming reſpectable abroad, and of bearing down ignorance, ſelfiſhneſs and faction at home.

It is impoſſible, ſays a correſpondent, for the officers of the government of Pennſylvania to take an oath to the conſtitution of the United States *without perjury*, 'till they are abſolved from their former oaths of allegiance to the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, in its *preſent* form. A convention of courſe becomes indiſpenſably neceſſary for this purpoſe, as alſo to alter the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, ſo as to make it agree with the conſtitution of the United States. It is incumbent, therefore, upon the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, to recommend the choice of a Convention, in the courſe the preſent year, to alter our ſtate government. It cannot be delayed 'till the meeting of that mock repreſentation of the ſtate, called a Council of Cenſors, and if it is, no Convention can be called, for nearly one half of the counties, who have each a vote in that council, are anti-fœderal, as appeared by their votes in the late election, while two thirds of the people are directly fœderal. Unleſs, therefore, the people aſſume their native rights, and demand a convention, to alter the ſtate conſtitution, (after all that has been done in Pennſylvania) the fœderal government may yet be overſet in this ſtate. It is not fully eſtabliſhed, 'till our ſtate conſtitution is altered. The ſtates of New-Jerſey and Georgia are both about to call conventions to alter their ſtate governments, ſo as to make them agree with the conſtitution of the United States.

Some gentlemen of this city ſkaiting on the river Schuylkill on Friday laſt, nearly oppoſite Spruce-ſtreet, found a beaver hat, half worn and cocked. Very near it was an hole in the ice, large enough to admit the body of a man; and as a glove was found frozen to the edge of the hole, it is feared that ſome perſon muſt have been unfortunately loſt by the breaking of the ice. Should this happily not prove the caſe, we hope that, however pleaſing the exerciſe of ſkaiting, ſuch as are fond of that amuſement will take the above circumſtance as a caution how they venture on the ice, eſpecially alone—The hat muſt have belonged to a perſon who wore powder in his hair.

At the annual election of the Incorporated German Society of Pennſylvania, held on Friday, the 26th inſt. at the German Lutheran School-houſe in this city, the following gentlemen were choſen officers of ſaid Society for the enſuing year, viz.

Preſident, Mr. Henry Kammerer.
Vice-Preſident, Jacob Hiltzheimer, Eſquire.
Treaſurer, John Steinmetz, Eſquire.
Solicitor, Peter Miller, Eſquire.
Secretaries, Meſſrs. Leonard Keehmle and John Melbeck.
Diaconus, Mr. Jacob Mayer.
Overſeers, Meſſrs. Conrad Haas, George Welpper, Philip Hall, Leonard Jacoby, Daniel Brautigam and John Stock.

HINTS.

IT is probable linſeed oil might be profitably manufactured into ſoap, being worth only four-pence per pound in Philadelphia, and much leſs in the interior parts of the United States, where there is leſs conſumption of oil, and where flax-ſeed is too low to bear the expence of carrying to market.

The Carolinas have been diſappointed of part of their crop of cotton, by planting in many inſtances the cotton *tree* ſeed, which does not produce the firſt year, and it is ſuppoſed the froſt will kill it before the next ſeaſon. Would it not be proper to rattoon it (or cut it down near the earth) as the Weſt Indians treat the ſugar cane, and by means of a plough throw a ſod over it. To do this more conveniently, it might in future be planted ſo as to facilitate it.

The perfection of the Philadelphia ſteel manufactory, and the reduction of the price (one fifth of the old value) give the manufacturers *in ſteel* a certainty of ſucceeding.

By the prices of *bread* and *meat* publiſhed in the Iriſh papers it appears that thoſe articles are 20 per cent. lower in Philadelphia, as alſo are rents and exciſes—Indeed there is no exciſe but on ſpirituous liquors. Malt liquors are as free as pump water. Stout porter is ſold here at 18 ſhillings ſterling for 32 gallons.

The French have lately diſcovered that a ſtout paper can be mad of the bark of the Linden, or Linn tree—Pot Aſh can be made of the wood. There are tens of thouſands of thoſe trees encumbering the fertile lands of New-York and Pennſylvania, on the waters of Suſquehanna and Delaware.

Thoughts on the ſubject of Amendments *of the Fœderal Conſtitution.*

WHEN we conſider the nature of our affairs, and compare the buſineſs of amending the conſtitution with the ſame meaſure in any other country, we diſcover at once, that a general convention will not be a proper body to effect the propoſed alterations. Were the ſtate legiſlatures to elect the members of a fœderal convention, it is evident that the people would have *no repreſentatives* therein; on the other hand, were the people at large to elect them, the ſtate governments would have *no repreſentatives*; and thus *the fœderal qualities* of the conſtitution would be endangered, and that *conſolidation*, about which ſo much apprehenſion has been expreſſed, would certainly enſue. But theſe objections do not exiſt againſt *propoſing* amendments by the *two houſes* of Congreſs; for the houſe of repreſentatives will conſent to none, that will affect the liberties of the people at large, by whom they are choſen; and the ſenate will conſent to none, that will diminiſh the rights of the ſtate governments, by whoſe legiſlatures they are elected; nor will they agree to any thing that will change the fœderal qualities of the conſtitution.

Were any alterations in the government of Great Britain propoſed, we cannot ſuppoſe a general convention, choſen by the people alone, would have that duty aſſigned to them; for the conſtitutional powers of the two other branches would probably be diminiſhed by them. *No one* eſtate of Parliament would be permitted to form alterations affecting the other two. All three muſt conſent. In ſhort, whether we conſider what equity and policy ſuggeſts as proper here, or reaſon from a compariſon with the neceſſary and rational proceedings under other forms of government, we muſt prefer the meaſure of propoſing amendments by the new Congreſs, as the only one that is ſtrictly proper. A trial of that mode firſt will not preclude the other, which will be as practicable then as now. Whatever amendments the mode by Congreſs ſhall give will be more immediate, leſs expenſive and inconvenient, and leſs diſagreeable in their effects upon the minds of the people, who are prevented by political agitations from attending to their private duties. A reſort to a general convention ſhould never be uſed, but upon extraordinary occaſions, and for cogent reaſons. The ferment that attends them muſt ever give an unfavorable impreſſion abroad, and muſt produce injurious effects at home. Cool reaſon is beſt exerciſed, when the meaſures purſuing have the complexion of ordinary acts of legiſlation. Paſſion naturally riſes high in extraordinary aſſemblies.

The number of characters qualified to diſcharge important public truſts are not very many in any country. America has certainly her ſhare of them, but many are prevented from undertaking them by the neceſſary attention to their profeſſions and private affairs. From this, and other cauſes, it is highly probable a new convention would contain many members of the new Congreſs. In confirmation of this, we ſee, that of the fœderal Repreſentatives and Senators already choſen, thirteen were members of the late general convention, and the remainder, who were not of that body, are only eleven. Of the whole twenty-four now elected, two thirds were choſen by the people to repreſent them in their reſpective ſtate conventions. 'Tis really unreaſonable to doubt the conduct of men thus repeatedly elected for public ſervice, and it were prepoſterous to ſuppoſe they do not poſſeſs and deſerve the confidence of the people.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Office of Foreign Affairs, December 24, 1788.

By the United States in Congreſs Aſſembled. Feb. 12, 1788.

"RESOLVED, That the Secretary for Foreign Affairs for the time being, be, and he is hereby authoriſed and directed, upon application made to him for that purpoſe, to grant in the uſual form, Sea Letters for any veſſel or veſſels, owned entirely, and navigated chiefly by citizens of the United States, and bound on long and diſtant voyages, at his diſcretion; provided always, that it be made appear to him by oath or affirmation, or by ſuch other evidence as ſhall by him be deemed ſatisfactory, by the perſon or perſons applying therefor, that the veſſel or veſſels for which ſuch Sea Letters ſhall be required, ſhall, together with all and every part of her cargo, be owned entirely and commanded by officers, citizens of the United States, and ſhall be navigated for the moſt part by the ſame. That for this purpoſe, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs be, and he is here inſtructed to procure a ſufficient number of blank Sea Letters, drafted in the uſual form, and ſigned by the Preſident of Congreſs, for the purpoſe aforeſaid; and that the ſame, when filled up, be ſealed with the ſeal of the United States, and certified by the Secretary of Congreſs.

"CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary."

From inattention to the tenor of this act, applications for Sea Letters have been frequently made, without being accompanied with evidence ſufficient to eſtabliſh the facts required in it. It is expedient, therefore, to apprize thoſe whom it may concern, that previous to granting a Sea Letter, the following facts ſhould be proved, viz.

That the veſſel and *all* her cargo are owned *entirely* by citizens of the United States.

That the officers commanding her are likewiſe citizens of the ſaid ſtates.

That ſhe ſhall be navigated for the moſt part by citizens of the ſame.

Every application for a Sea Letter under this act ſhould be accompanied by an affidavit or affirmation of one of the owners, expreſly declaring that he is one of the owners, and that the veſſel, cargo, officers and mariners, are ſuch as the act requires. It will alſo be proper, for greater certainty, that the affidavit or affirmation ſhould ſpecify the kind of veſſel, the name of the Captain, the place from whence and where bound, her tonnage, name, and number of hands. The affidavit or affirmation ſhould be made before one of the *principal* magiſtrates of the place, at which the deponent or affirmant may reſide.

N. B. The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to re-publiſh the following Act of Congreſs.

*** The Members of the Society for the relief of poor diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend a general meeting, on Monday, January 5, 1789, at the uſual place, in Lodge Alley, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

WANTED,

At the Sail-cloth Manufactory in Boſton,

THREE FLAX-DRESSERS, that have worked in a ſail-cloth Factory in England. And ſail-cloth WEAVERS may have conſtant employ: And if proved workmen, will have reaſonable charges paid for their paſſage. Apply to

Philad. Dec. 26, 1788. HEWES & ANTHONY.

THE partnerſhip of DEAVES, BAKER and ABELL, being this day diſſolved, by agreement, thoſe to whom they are indebted are requeſted to furniſh their accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid; and thoſe who are indebted to them are requeſted to pay their reſpective accounts to the ſubſcribers, who continue the buſineſs, under the firm of

Baker and Abell,

And have for Sale, at their STORES in Water-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet,

Green coffee in bags, Iriſh cargo beef, Iriſh linens and chintzes, plain and ſtriped cambricks, printed linens, handkerchiefs, corduroys, thickſets, royal ribs, ſattinets, iron ſhovels, axes, and a ſhip's large Copper.

All which they will ſell on *reaſonable terms* for CASH, or SHORT CREDIT. Dec. 31, 1788.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19. 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Thomas Jones, tavern-keeper, in Weſt Marlborough, on Monday, the 19th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, four meſſuages and ſix lots or tracts of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Marlborough, containing 416 acres and three quarters of an acre, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of Nathan Hayes, John Paſmore, Aaron Baker, George Mitchel, James Hannum, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of Nathaniel Ring, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Doe run tavern, in the townſhip of Weſt Marlborough, on Monday, the 19th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, three very valuable tracts or parcels of land, containing in the whole 493 acres with allowance, &c. on which are erected ſundry valuable buildings; among which are a griſt-mill and ſaw-mill. The above land is ſituate on the waters of Doe-run, in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands late of William Hambleton, William Webb, Ezekiel Harlan, Thomas Nixon and others: The ſaid land is very fertile, and has a great proportion of meadow. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Nathaniel Ring and Elizabeth his wife, both deceaſed, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 23d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, bounded by Brandywine creek, lands of George Peirce, Thomas Bailey and others, containing by eſtimation 120 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Jonathan Chalfant, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 24th day of January next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Nantmill, bounded by a ſmall branch of French creek, and vacant land, containing 235 acres, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads and highways. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Stevens, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 26th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of London-grove, bounded by lands of Thomas Speakman and others, containing 150 acres, and the uſual allowance for roads and highways. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Francis Williamſon, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 27th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, bounded by lands of Sir John Fagg, Suſanna Cadman and others, containing 124 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Moore and William Moore, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 28th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Fallowfield, bounded by lands of William Bunting, David Legatees, Alexander Caruthers, &c. containing 232 acres, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of James Steel, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 29th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nottingham, bounded by Octorara creek, lands of Thomas Coulſon, James Wilſon, James Betty and Iſabella Edwards, containing 158 acres, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Dickey, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 30th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, called Partnerſhip, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield, bounded by lands of William Mackey, Thomas Hayes, William Hanna and David Powel, containing 246 acres and an half, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Willey, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, lying in Gallaway township, Glouceſter county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, containing by eſtimation about 550 acres of land, marſh and cedarſwamp, about 200 acres of which is excellent ſalt meadow, which is favored with freſh water ſprings ſufficient to ſupply a hundred head of cattle, and about 100 acres of freſh meadow may be made with a very ſmall expence, not exceeding twenty pounds in banking, and about 60 acres of cleared land and more may eaſily be cleared, the reſt well timbered; there are on ſaid premiſes a two ſtory frame houſe and barn, a ſmall apple orchard of good bearing trees. It is allowed to be an excellent place for a large ſtock, as the meadow all joins the upland. The place itſelf is ſituated in an excellent ſtand for a ſtore, as there is none kept within many miles of the place, and there has been one kept there for 20 years paſt, it is within the compaſs of three miles of two good landings, and within a mile and three quarters of two or more ſaw-mills, which renders it ſuitable for both or either calling as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid plantation may have peaceable poſſeſſion by the firſt day of March next, with an indiſputable title, where credit will be given, and payment made eaſy, by ANDREW MILLER, living in Greenwich, Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey.

N. B. Any perſon wanting to know the value and quality of ſaid plantation may, by viewing the premiſes, or applying to *Joſeph Slone*, Surveyor, in Haddonfield, or *Richard Wood*, ſen. of Greenwich, or *James Scull*, adjoining the lands. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber.

October 25, 1788. ‡

JUST PUBLISHED, *and to be Sold, by the groſs, dozen or ſingle one, at the cuſtomary price, by* E. OSWALD, *at his Printing-Office,*

Mark Time's ALMANAC

For the year of our Lord 1789,

Containing the riſing, ſetting, places and eclipſes of the Sun and Moon; eclipſes of the Satellites of Jupiter; tranſit of Mercury over the Sun's Diſk, and Elements of the expected Comet; the phaſes, node, age and latitude of the Moon; the places and aſpects of the planets (including the Georgium Sidus, lately diſcovered by Herſchell) with the riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the moſt conſpicuous Planets and fixed Stars; the culmination of the Pointers; the Equation of Time; the time of high-water at Philadelphia for every day in the year: Alſo the increaſe, decreaſe and length of days; the judgment of the weather; feſtivals and other remarkable days, &c.

1. Addreſs to the readers. 2. Anecdote of a new made Juſtice. 3. The toaſt. 4. Rewards of virtue. 5. A wiſh. 6. An eſſay on trifles. 7. Modern wit---a tale. 8. The advice of *William Penn*, Eſquire, to his children, relative to their civil and religious conduct. 9. Receipts for a cold in the head, the meaſles, gripes, and for an excellent eye-water. 10. Liberty and ſlavery. 11. A word in ſeaſon. 12. Anecdote of a young woman. 13. Anecdote of a certain lady. 14. A ſhort ſermon. 15. The Lawyer's prayer. 16. Good advice. 17. Times of holding the reſpective courts of juſtice in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. 18. Liſt of ſtages---eaſtward---ſouthward---northward and weſtward. 19. Liſt of poſt-days, on the winter and ſummer eſtabliſhments. 20. Time of fairs. 21. Times and places of the yearly and general meetings of the Friends. 22. Rules for finding the time of high-water at Capes May, Henlopen, Henry, Hatteras, New-York, Charleſton light-houſe, Cape Canſo, Halifax, Port Roſeway, Boſton, and Nantucket Shoals. 23. Liſt of members of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania. 24. Liſt of the members of the General Aſſembly. 25. Liſt of civil officers. 26. Liſt of Prothonotaries, Recorders, and Regiſters of counties. 27. Chronology of remarkable events in America ſince its diſcovery. 28. An intereſt table, at ſix per cent. from one ſhilling to one thouſand pounds. 29. A table ſhewing the weight and value of coins as they now paſs in England, Pennſylvania and New-York. 30. A table ſhewing the value of any number of dollars from one to ten thouſand, at 7/6 each. 31. Liſts of roads, &c.

For SALE, or to be LET,

On Improving LEASES *for a term of Years,*

A body of choice *Lands*

ON Shohocking creek, Northampton county, in the forks of the new roads to the New-York line and Tioga, three and a half miles from the upper forks of Delaware, three miles north of Mount Ararat, and one hundred and forty miles from Philadelphia. The quality of theſe lands is very good; there are ſeveral lakes of half a mile in length within the tracts, abounding with fiſh, and affording fine mill ſtreams. There are now building thereon, ten houſes, which will be let or ſold with a quantity of land ſufficient for a farm; one of them will be let for a public houſe, being in the fork of the roads, and it is expected from its being a great thoroughfare, that it will be a good ſituation for a ſtore, ſaw-mill, griſt mill, a blackſmith and other tradeſmen, who can have lots of any ſize. The ſettlers will have a free grant of lots for places of worſhip and ſchool-houſes. There is at this time a good raft navigation from Dickaſon's ſaw mill, fifteen miles up the Mohawk branch of Delaware above the forks, and the river is known to be capable of great improvement. There are many ſettlements now made, and making to the northward and weſtward of theſe lands, within ten or twelve miles, both in Pennſylvania and New-York. *James Duffield* or *John Packer*, Carpenters, who will be on the premiſes till near the winter, can ſhew the draughts of the land. Enquire of *Moore Furman*, Eſq; Trenton, *Charles Coxe*, Eſq; Kingwood, New-Jerſey, or in Philadelphia of TENCH COXE, and NALBRO' FRAZIER.

Phila. Oct. 8, 1788.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

At his OFFICE, the north ſide of *Market-ſtreet*, three doors above *Second-ſtreet*, oppoſite the *Court-houſe*,---Continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of *Paper Money*, *Certificates* and *Public Securities*, of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable *Commiſſions*.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Muſtard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for ſale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at ſaid Store, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets. And alſo continues to give the higheſt price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

By ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton,

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD *and* NEW TESTAMENT; *With the* APOCRYPHA *and* MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index will be added; and alſo the ſcripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spaniſh Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on the delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of reſpectable characters, to offer the above propoſals to the public, under a conviction that a handſome American edition of the Bible, in quarto, will, at this time, be both ſeaſonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This conſideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. He therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance, of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

Subſcriptions will be received by HUGH GAINE and EDWARD PRIOR, *New-York*; by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK and WILLIAM YOUNG, *Philadelphia*; by TOWNSEND & PATTON, *Baltimore*; and by the EDITOR in *Trenton*.

It is requeſted, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of chriſtians in the United States, who may feel diſpoſed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their aſſiſtance in procuring ſubſcriptions---and that the ſeveral Printers of news-papers in the union will be pleaſed to inſert the above propoſals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788. *WIL. LIVINGSTON.*

William Cavenough,

Notary Public and Conveyancer,

In Third-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Harp and Crown Inn,

DRAWS, AT A MODERATE CHARGE,

DEEDS, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Aſſignments Charterparties, Compoſitions of Creditors, Copartnerſhips, Leaſes, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Petitions, Wills, Proteſts, and all other Inſtruments in Writing, with care, accuracy and diſpatch.

November 3, 1788.

Intelligence and Broker's-Office,

November 3, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers have opened an intelligence and broker's-office in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets where they buy and ſell certificates and paper money of every denomination, bills of exchange on England, Holland, France, &c. bank ſtock, and all other kinds of transferable property.

They diſcount bills and notes. Procure caſh immediately on approved notes, or any kind of depoſits.

Country people and others may be accommodated with the exact ſums in certificates and ſtate money wich they may want for the land-office; alſo may have their warrants carried through on moderate terms.

Perſons wanting to purchaſe or ſell any kind of goods, lands, farms, lots or houſes, horſes and carriages of any ſort, may regiſter their buſineſs in ſaid office, and have the earlieſt notice of the higheſt price, or of thoſe who want to purchaſe or ſell.

Book-keepers, clerks, ſchoolmaſters (deſirous to ſettle in the country) barkeepers, hoſtlers, gentlemens ſervants, waiters, tradeſmen of every profeſſion, wet and dry nurſes, houſekeepers, ſeamſtreſſes, chamber and kitchen maids, men and women cooks, ſervant boys and girls, may hear of employments, and employers be furniſhed with any of the above deſcription.

Thoſe who have houſes, rooms, lodgings or boarding to let, may hear of perſons wanting ſuch; and thoſe who want ſuch, may be ſupplied by applying at ſaid office.

All applicants relative to employmets, are to pay down one-eighth of a dollar on their names being regiſtered, and as much more, when ſerved according to their deſire.

It is neceſſary that thoſe who apply for employment produce their characters in writing.

Every tranſaction will be kept ſecret if required.

The utility of a general intelligence-office has been ſo manifeſt as to induce the preſent undertakers to hope for the encouragement of the public, eſpecially as they are determined to pay the ſtricteſt attention to the commands of their employers, and to render the office as uſeful as poſſible.

4w CAVENOUGH & HART.

Wanted to purchaſe for a term of years, a healthy negroe or mulatto woman, between 18 and 30 years of age. Enquire at the intelligence-office. The caſh will be paid down.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of SHARP and WILLIAM DELANY are requeſted to pay the ſubſcriber their reſpective balances; and all perſons to whom ſaid partnerſhip remain indebted, are deſired to call for payment. SHARP DELANY.

In order to cloſe the accounts of ſaid partnerſhip, a conſiderable quantity of Capital Drugs will be diſpoſed of for caſh, approved notes, or the uſual credit, on as low terms as ſuch goods can be imported.

The aſſortment conſiſts of Bark, Jallap, Cream of Tartar, Opium, Quickſilver, Camphor, Gum Arabic, Galls, and a variety of ſuch drugs as are now in uſe.

Iſaac Franks, Broker,

HAS *removed* his OFFICE, from the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide, nearly oppoſite, and between Front and Second-ſtreets, at the upper corner of Letitiæ Court---where he continues to tranſact every branch of buſineſs as a Broker, with fidelity, care and diſpatch.

To be Sold, or exchanged for Property in or near the city of Philadelphia,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL,

ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing ſtream of water, within half a mile of the Gulph mill, the dam and banks are well ſecured. The Griſt-mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country ſtones, three boulting cheſts, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within theſe three months, is in good repair and fitted for making ſuperfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almoſt new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, conſiſting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden pailed in, and 4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn 30 by 40 feet, ſhingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently ſtable 6 cows and 8 horſes, has a good threſhing-floor, and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewiſe a ſtone cave, with a ſmoak-houſe at top and a cooper's ſhop. For terms of ſale apply to *Thomas Kinſey*, on the premiſes, or to *Samuel Robeſon*, in Vine near Front-ſtreet.

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not ſold before the 20th of January next, they will be let. Nov. 28, 1788. †

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 215 acres of land and 24 acres of bank meadow, likewiſe 7 acres of ſwamp meadow, and much more may be made, with a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, and ſeveral out-houſes, a barn and ſtables, a large orchard. The land is equal to any in the county for wheat, Indian corn or graſs; 180 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber, with a run of water all along one ſide of ſaid plantation, lying in the townſhip of Manington, Salem county, Weſt-Jerſey.

Alſo another Plantation, lying in Upper Penn's-Neck, containing 120 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good dwelling-houſe, five acres of bank meadow and a good orchard; about 70 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber; lying in the aforeſaid county, and to be ſold by DANIEL BELDERBECK.

Auguſt 20, 1788 3 m

N. B. The ſubſcriber has three negroes to diſpoſe of, they are young, not exceeding 21 years.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

TO BE SOLD,

An elegant well finiſhed

CHARIOT,

With HARNESS for two Horſes.

Apply to —— PENMAN, Coach-maker, in Cheſnut-Street. c. t. f.

Taken up aſtray in the county of Bedford, State of Pennſylvania, the following CREATURES, viz.

A BAY Mare, about thirteen hands high, four years old, trots all.

A black Mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her face, trots and paces.

A bay Mare, 13 hands high, 11 years old, branded with the letter D on the near ſhoulder, trots all.

A dark bay Mare, with a ſtar in her face, ſome white hairs on her noſe, age unknown.

A black Mare, about 13 hands high, age unknown.

A bay Mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, has a brand, trots and paces.

A bright bay Mare, about 17 years old, ſome ſaddle marks, trots and paces,

A bright bay Horſe, 14 hands high, has a ſtar in his face, trots and paces.

A brown Horſe, about 12 hands high, with a ſtar in his face, trots all.

A dark brown Horſe, 6 years old, 14 hands high, ſome ſaddle marks.

A bay Mare, about 5 years old, 14 hands high, a white ſtripe down her face, one white foot, ſome ſaddle marks.

A black Mare, about 13 hands high, 7 years old, one white foot, trots all.

A grey Mare, 8 years old, 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock with a ſtirrup iron, had on an old bell.

A black Mare, 6 years old, about 13 hands high, trots all.

A dark bay Horſe, about 14 hands high, 3 white feet, trots all, age unknown.

A dark bay Horſe, 6 years old, about 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his face, branded as appears to be with a fiſh-gig, trots all.

A grey Mare, 9 years old, about 12 hands high, trots all.

A black Horſe, 12 years old, 15 hands high, two white feet on the near ſide, trots and paces.

A black Mare, 13 years old, about 14 hands high, ſome ſaddle marks, trots all.

A bright bay Horſe, 9 years old, about 12 hands high, ſome ſaddle marks, trots and paces.

A dark cheſnut coloured Horſe, 9 years old, about 11 hands high, trots and paces.

A black Horſe, about 13 hands high, a white ſpot on each ſide of his back, branded with a ſtirrup iron on the near ſhoulder, 9 years old, trots all.

A grey Mare, 8 years old, about 13 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder C and on the near buttock T.

A ſorrel Mare, 14 hands high, about 12 years old, white mane and tail, trots all.

A bay Mare, about 14 years old, between 12 and 13 hands high, trots all.

The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold, according to law, by GEORGE WOODS, Ranger.

November 10, 1788.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.